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End of Cold War Main Aim, Says Soviet Leader

Sees Promising Start Made

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev declared on Wednesday that his main purpose in coming to the U.S. was to end the cold war and to strengthen peace. But, he said in a speech at the National Press Club, it would be premature for him to anticipate the results of his visit and his talks with President Eisenhower.

Judging by the first of his meetings and talks in Washington on Tuesday, "the barometer showed fine."

The Soviet Prime Minister, calling for the establishment of mutual trust and peaceful cooperation, said the U.S. and the Soviet Union were faced with the alternative of using their latest scientific and technical achievements for peaceful purposes, "or they will be used for the purpose of destruction and annihilation and, as a result, the earth will be covered with ashes and graves."

Arms Cut

He said the best way to make war impossible would be to solve the problem of disarmament.

"The Soviet Government intends to submit to the U.N. a proposal which, we hope, will play an important part in the solution of this, the most burning issue of our time," he declared.

The Soviet leader was the guest of honor at a Press Club luncheon which was televised across the nation.

Loud and prolonged applause greeted Mr. Khrushchev as he completed his speech. He smiled happily as the chairman of the Press Club shook him by the hand.

Shares Dissatisfaction

In his speech Mr. Khrushchev said: "Only recently your President remarked that thought should be given to the question of how long the arms race and the state of international tension could continue and whether the world had not reached a point where an explosion would occur. We fully share the dissatisfaction with the present international situation and the alarm felt in these words."

Calling again for a peace treaty with Germany, Mr. Khrushchev said: "Only thoughtless people could reason that they could go on doing without such a treaty."

He added: "The best policy is a realistic policy. There is only one way out — to acknowledge that there exist two German states, namely, recognize the status quo in the German question and conclude a peace treaty."

Jupiter Mouse Missile Misfires

CAPE CANAVERAL (Reuter). — An American Jupiter missile carrying 14 pig-nosed mice and two frogs exploded yesterday, 10 seconds after launching.

An official of the Department of Defense announced that the range safety officer had deliberately destroyed the Jupiter when his instruments indicated malfunction. The missile blew apart about 1,000 feet in the air.

The shot was mainly a test of the effects of space flight on tiny animals and several other biological samples that had been packed in the nose cone.

The missile veered sharply off its course and exploded immediately after it was launched. Then it suddenly erupted into a huge ball of fire and smoke as tons of fuel exploded.

An attempt to launch a Jupiter rocket with 14 pig-nosed mice and two frogs aboard also failed on Tuesday, when the engine failed to ignite.

Did you know that near Ma'an Michael lies the "Isle of Pigeons," and that Nahal Hataninim ("Crocodile Creek") flows into the sea nearby? Sit on the isle, and a remarkably attractive view unfolds before you.

The long stretch of sandy beach in the area is ideal for a picnic. When packing your picnic hamper, remember to take along a jar or tin of Telma's Hummus. All you have to do is mix the Hummus with water and a tasty, nourishing dish that never fails to please.

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Bonn Queries UAR Again On E. German Ties

BONN (Reuter). — The West German Foreign Ministry has asked the U.A.R. Ambassador, Ibrahim Sabry, to explain press reports that the U.A.R. has granted an East German trade official in Cairo the status of Consul-General.

A spokesman of the Ministry told a press conference in reply to questions that the West German Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Walter Weber, had not yet seen all the U.A.R. officials he had asked to see for details about the reported appointment.

Earlier, the spokesman said that East Germany had already appointed a Consul-General in Damascus, who had not been granted this status by the U.A.R.

Felix von Eckardt, the chief West German Government spokesman, declined to say what measures West Germany was planning if reports that the East German official had been recognized as Consul-General proved correct. He said he did not know whether this implied recognition of East Germany.

He declared that in general the national question did not exist in the Soviet Union. "We do not ask what religion a man belongs to. We look at a man as a person. We are a multi-national state, together marching toward one common aim."

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Indian Bid to Seat Peking Outvoted in UN Committee

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The General Assembly's Steering Committee yesterday again recommended that the 82-member Assembly should decline to consider any move to seat Communist China. It adopted instead a U.S. resolution barring any move to unsseat Nationalist China in favour of the Peking regime.

The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Vasily Kuznetsov, said it was "absurd and ludicrous" that consideration of the right of 850 million people to proper representation in the U.N. was kept off the agenda by a "mechanical vote."

He said that without participation of representatives of the "great Chinese people," it was impossible to adopt decisions on major international problems, such as disarmament.

Opponents of Communist China did not shrink from imposing on that State international obligations, yet they did not want them to be on hand to discuss international agreements. Some people wanted to "beget a child and keep their virginity," he said.

The issue was raised by the Indian Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, at the Committee's first meeting of the new session.

Mr. Menon said his Government wanted to see Communist China — "one of the largest countries in the world" — represented in the organization. India had never held that whatever relations might exist between two states was a criterion for deciding U.N. membership, he said.

What might be happening in various parts of the world had no relevance to the issue, he declared.

Mr. James Wadsworth, acting chief of U.S. delegation, said that, in the light of various actions in Asia which had disturbed the peace over a wide area, the proposed agenda item was in addition to its other defects "ill-timed."

S. Africa Objects
South Africa's External Affairs Minister, Mr. Eric Louw, lodged a "strong objection" to the inclusion of the item about the U.N.'s racial policies, but the Committee recommended inclusion in the agenda of items on treatment of persons of Indian origin in the Union and on "race conflict" resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa.

The item was recommended without a formal vote in the 20-member committee.

Teachers May Strike Later

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
TEL AVIV. — The break-away secondary school teachers organization on Wednesday decided "in principle" to hold a strike but it did not set a date for calling the walkout.

At the same time, the Secondary School Division of the Teachers Association affirmed at another meeting that it is against "all attempts to destroy the secondary school education system."

The Secretary, Mr. S. Levin, told the meeting the Association would provide all-out support for higher salaries when the collective agreement is renewed next year.

Before striking, the break-away group will first appeal to the Ministry of Education to meet certain demands: official recognition of the organization; settlement of its claims including higher salaries; formation of a state commission to investigate conditions of secondary education.

An appeal to the Ministry to co-opt secondary school teachers on all professional and pedagogical committees was made by the Chairman of the Secondary School Division of the Association, Dr. D. Kolib. He pointed out that it was more important to allow teachers to influence the country's education, for compromise over salaries can always be reached.

Speakers at the meeting reported waning enthusiasm for a teachers strike all over the country.

AMBASSADOR NAMED TO GUATEMALA
Mr. Yehoshua N. Shye, Consul General in Istanbul, has been nominated Israel's first Ambassador to Guatemala. Confirmation of the appointment is awaited from Guatemala City.

'MAJALI TO CAIRO'
Jordan Premier Hazza Majali is to visit Cairo on the invitation of Deputy Foreign Minister Farid Zein el-Din, the Damascus paper "El Wabsha" reported yesterday.

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De Gaulle Offers Algeria Free Choice After Peace

General Assembly To Debate Algeria

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The Steering Committee yesterday recommended the General Assembly to include French rule in Algeria in the agenda of the current session.

France's Resident Representative, Mr. Armand Berard, objected to the decision on the grounds that the U.N. has no legal or moral right to discuss the Algerian situation.

"My Government considers null and void in advance any resolution or decision which considers to be in violation of the U.N. charter," Mr. Berard told the Committee.

Would Excite Passions
To include the item in the Assembly agenda could only excite passions, he said. It would be a flagrant intervention in French sovereignty and a violation of article 2 (7) of the Charter — which bars the world organization from discussing a member state's domestic affairs.

The Moroccan delegate, Mr. Mehdi Ben Abdou, presenting the proposal of 25 members of the Afro-Asian group to recommend including the Algerian item, said that in his view the past attitude of the U.N. had been "eminently constructive."

Article 2(7) had frequently been invoked on earlier questions concerning Tunisia and Morocco, he recalled. But these and the Algerian question had a common denominator — this was the colonial presence of one nation in the territory of another.

The U.N. was more than competent to deal with the situation, the Moroccan delegate said, because it was an organization charged with the maintenance of peace and the prevention of war.

No Formal Vote
Though he spoke against the inscription of the item, Mr. Berard did not ask for a formal vote, and the President, Dr. Victor Andres Bello, said that the question would be included in the agenda.

The Steering Committee later recommended without debate the inscription on the agenda of an item dealing with French plans to explode nuclear devices in the Sahara.

The item was proposed by Morocco and no comment was made on it.

The Committee similarly recommended Assembly debate on the suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests — an item proposed by India — and an item on "the question of disarmament."

Israel Pleased With Belaunde's Election
UNITED NATIONS (INA). — The Israel delegation is "absolutely delighted" with the election of Dr. Victor Belaunde, of Peru, to the presidency of the 14th session of the General Assembly.

Mrs. Golda Meir declared Tuesday evening.

The Israel Foreign Minister declined to make any comment on the unprecedented behaviour of the Lebanese Premier, Rashid Karamah, who brought up the Arab refugee problem in his opening remarks as acting President of the Assembly.

MOROCCAN REBEL LEADER FREED
RABAT (Reuter). — Colonel Ben Miloudi, who with a band of his men rebelled against the Royal Moroccan Government in October last year and was finally captured, seriously wounded, has been released by the Ministry of Interior. It was announced yesterday.

Hadassah Adopts \$9m. Budget
BY JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
ST. LOUIS, Missouri. — Hadassah on Wednesday night closed its four-day 45th annual national convention by adopting a budget of \$9,335,000 for its 1959-60 programmes in Israel and the U.S. It re-elected Dr. Miriam Freund of New York to a fourth term as President.

In discussing the women's Zionist organization's projected activities for the coming year, Dr. Freund announced that Marc Chagall has accepted a Hadassah commission to execute the stained glass windows of the synagogue now being built in the Hadassah-Hebrew University medical centre at Ein Karem.

At the closing session of the convention, Mrs. Freund told the delegates: "We expect you again to exceed your quotas and raise a record-breaking \$11m." The extra sum will go to completing the Ein Karem centre and other Hadassah work in Israel.

This year Hadassah members raised \$10.5m.

No Talks with Rebel Gov't

PARIS (Reuter). — President Charles de Gaulle declared last night that "thanks to the progress of pacification and social advance, we can now envisage the day when the men and women who live in Algeria will be able to decide their own destiny, once and for all, freely and knowing all the facts."

"I consider it necessary to proclaim this recourse to self-determination today."

In his much-awaited statement on French policy towards the North African territory, the President flatly rejected the possibility of negotiating with the rebel Provisional Government.

"Voting has already taken place in Algeria," he said in a nation-wide television broadcast.

"In any event the way lies open. As soon as pacification comes, the path of universal suffrage could be used still more freely and still more widely."

President de Gaulle fixed the date for new consultations or popular suffrage in Algeria in the following terms:

Maximum 4 Years
At a "maximum of four years after the effective return of peace, that is to say once we have a situation in which not more than 200 people are killed in a single year by ambushes and attacks."

He continued: "If the insurgents fear that in ceasing the fight they will deliver themselves to justice, it only depends upon them to settle with the authorities the conditions of their free return, as I proposed in offering 'A Peace of the Brave' (at a press conference last October)."

The President said: "There is no chance that France will agree to an arbitrary action of a group of agitators — ambitious men resolved to establish their totalitarian dictatorship and believing that one day the Republic will grant them the privilege of dealing with them about the destiny of Algeria."

"The fate of the Algerians belongs to the Algerians themselves, not to be imposed upon them by the knife and the machinegun, but in accordance with their will, legitimately expressed by universal suffrage."

Free Choice Guaranteed
He said France would guarantee the Algerians freedom of choice.

Algerians would have three solutions to choose from when the time for a new popular consultation arrived, President de Gaulle said.

They were secession; becoming completely French, or "government of the Algerians by the Algerians" based on the help of France and in close union with her for the economy, education, defence and foreign relations.

"Thanks to the progress of pacification, and to the democratic and social progress we can now envisage the day when the men and women who live in Algeria will be able to decide their own destiny, once and for all, freely and knowing all the facts."

"I consider it necessary to proclaim this recourse to self-determination today."

(Leader — Page 4)

SOVIET ENVOY BACK IN IRAN
TEHRAN (Reuter). — The Soviet Ambassador to Persia, Mr. Nikolai Pegov, who left here last March in protest against the signature of a Persian-American agreement, returned to Tehran Wednesday by train.

Political observers here believe he will soon begin talks with the Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Manushar Eghbal, on improving Russian-Persian relations.

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Social & Personal

The President on Wednesday received Prof. J.D. Aaron, and the previous day received Prof. W. Fischel, of the U.S.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, on Wednesday sent a message to Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem, wishing him a speedy recovery. Mr. Agron was admitted to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem several days ago suffering from jaundice.

The Palestine Economic Corporation entertained to dinner at the Ramat Aviv Hotel on Wednesday the delegation of U.S. bankers now visiting the country under Jewish Agency auspices. The delegation was welcomed by Mr. John Furman, P.E.C. Executive Vice-President. The bankers met with Hisatada leaders in Tel Aviv on Tuesday.

The Rector of the University of Elizabethville, Belgium Congo, and Mrs. John Robert Hienaux yesterday visited the Hebrew University and were received by Prof. M. Avi-Yonah, of the Department of Archaeology.

Prof. Moshe Rachmilwitz, Dean of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, has left on a three-week visit to France, where he has been invited by the Cultural Section of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to visit various medical and scientific institutions and to deliver guest lectures.

Sir Richard Elwes, Judge of the Royal Courts of Justice, London, and Lady Elwes, visited the Kfar Batya Children's Village in Raanana on Monday.

Chief Magistrate E. Yedlin-Halevi will speak at today's luncheon of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club.

The Jerusalem Municipality gave a reception in honour of the judges and contestants in the First International Harp Contest at the Artists House on Wednesday night. The guests were greeted by Deputy Mayor Paul Jacobi. Mr. Carlos Salzedo, one of the judges, responded. Netanya Dovrat gave a recital of songs by Paul Ben-Haim and Marc Lavry, who were also present. She was accompanied by Arye Sachs at the piano.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

3.30, 6.45, 9

ARNON: La Victoire.

EDEN: Cat on a Hot Tin Roof.

ORNA: Carmen Jones.

ORION: Buchanan Rides Alone.

ORION: Evil that is Eve.

BON: The Helen Morgan Story.

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World's Most Famed Harpists Here as Judges of Contest

By YOHANAN BOEHM, Jerusalem Post Music Critic

The 33 young harpists competing in the First International Contest to start today in Jerusalem will face a jury composed of players, teachers and composers of international reputation and lifelong experience in this field.

Mr. Carlos Salzedo, one of the first judges to arrive in the country, expressed his complete satisfaction with the arrangements made for the participants.

Salzedo is an old hand at competitions and in 50 years of playing and teaching the harp in the U.S. (to which he went from his native France) has finished his studies. He has missed practically no major harp event.

Another jurymen is Prof. Marcel Grandjany, who has lived in the U.S. since 1925, where he ranks amongst the foremost teachers (he is Head of the Harp Department at the Juillard School of Music). He also composed a Schindler arranged many works for the harp.

Other eminent teachers among the jury include Renee Benda of France; Marguerite Clocchiari of Italy; Raymond Louchet, Director of the Conservatoire de Paris, and Prof. Pierre Jamet of the same institution.

Miss Eileen Malone teaches at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York and a well-known soloist with the Rochester Philharmonic and other orchestras.

Another French representative on the jury is Miss Mireille Flour, who appears regularly with her Harp Quartet on European radio and television stations.

Clelia Gatti-Aldrovandi from Italy is interested mainly in influencing composers to write original compositions for her.

Neon Zabaleta, who ranks among the best harpists has succeeded well in attaining the same aim: famous composers like Milhaud, Villa-Lobos, and Tailleferre have written especially for him.

Representing England is Maria Korchińska, one of the leading solo harpists, while Yuguia, one of the best harpists in the world, is Josip Pikely of the Academy of Music in Belgrade.

From Holland have come Rosa Spier and her former pupil Pieter Berghout, the latter, solo-harp of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw and Professor at the Conservatoire.

The list is rounded off by Lucille Rosenblum, who is new to Israel only in the capacity of a judge. After a successful career in the Rochester Philharmonic, the N.B.C. Orchestra (under Toscanini) and the Pittsburgh symphony, she has given up public appearances after having married. She and her husband, Charles Rosenblum, have visited Israel several times.

This galaxy of international authorities is complemented by six Israelis, headed by Frank Pelleg, who will act as chairman of the jury. Pelleg is well known internationally as a pianist and harpsichord player through his many successful concert-tours and recordings.

Israel's foremost composers — Paul Ben-Haim, whose "Poeme" will be played by every contestant as obligatory piece, Cedric Belfrage, Josef Tal — will sit on the panel with young conductor Gary Bertini and First Harpist of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Kary Szarvas-Weissberger.

The annual balance sheet shows a steady rise in output during the past three years, while administrative expenses dropped to 5.8 per cent of income in 1959. During 1958 there was a gross profit of IL680,000 from sales of produce to a value of IL27m.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

222, 226.4 & 240 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.50 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

3.30 a.m. Religious Service (R): 6.27 Exercises, 6.47 Musical (R): 7.17 Morning Melody, 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Religious Concert: Mozart: "Paris" Overture; Haydn: Symphony No. 54 in G; Poulenc: "Les Biches"; 12.00 Women's Programme, 12.15 Housewife's Request Programme, 1.00 "Les Noces" Ballet music by Stravinsky, 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music, 2.30 Close Down.

4.00 Special Foreign Language Programme, 5.05 Summer Concert: Verdi: Overture "I Vespri Siciliani"; Rachmaninoff: Prelude in E-flat major; Boccherini: Minuet, 5.40 Minna Lesson, 5.50 Fruit and Flower; 6.00 Youth Corner, 6.30 Popular Songs and Melodies, 7.20 Hebrew Songs, 7.45 Daily Hebrew, 7.50 News, 7.55 Announcements on Kol Yisrael Programmes, 8.00 J. Robbins — Story of a Suburban Programme, ed. by Y. Arish and A. Rapoport, 8.50 Bible Reading: Nehemiah chapters 8 & 9, 9.15 News, 9.30 "Each and Every" Voice by P. Fry and G. Targuin, 10.00 Italian Arias, performed by Giuliana Talme (Messa-Soprano), at the Piano: Rosetta Eli — Scarlatti, Piccini, Catalani, Verdi, Mascagni, 10.30 A. Glimpe, at the Piano: 10.35 Songs and Tunes at your request, 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

400, 422.5, 230 & 33.3 M.

Immigrants' Hour: 6.15 Hebrew-French Lesson, 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew, 6.45 Polish, 7.00 French, 7.30 Yiddish, 8.00 Talmud, 8.20 Chasidim, 8.30 Israel Compagnies, 8.45 Lustig (died 18.10.58), 9.10 Sobera for Winds and Percussion.

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Rabbis Train Here For Service Abroad

To overcome the acute shortage of Sephardic rabbis in many parts of the world, the Porath Joseph Yeshiva, of Jerusalem, is running special courses for young men who will then be sent overseas to head Jewish congregations, according to the Committee spokesman J.D.C. supports the training project financially and helps direct the programme in general.

One rabbi, Yitzhak Shiloni, 29, left for Istanbul recently to take up the post of assistant Chief Rabbi of Turkey. Born in Turkei, Shiloni came to Israel in 1950, first entered Porath Joseph as a student, then became one of the first to take part in the special course.

Mordecai Yassid, 24, born in Afghanistan, is going to settle in Iran shortly, and Abraham Mograbi, 22, who came from Argentina in 1957, will return to his native country to head a Sephardic school.

Altogether 30 students are taking the special three-to-five-year course. Their studies are long beginning at eight in the morning and usually ending at 9.30 at night. They must pass various intermediate examinations given by a panel of rabbis and must know thoroughly the language of the country to which they will be assigned.

Several Jewish communities in the Far East, including Singapore and Hong Kong, have applied for Sephardic Rabbis. Some will be sent to head Jewish communities in Israel where Sephardic rabbis are needed too, particularly in new immigrant centres.

The J.D.C. contributes 45 per cent of the students' training costs and living expenses; the rest comes from the Yeshiva or the students themselves. The Jewish Claims Conference, which receives a share of German reparations and is administered by the J.D.C. assists in certain countries in support of religious functions.

English Soccer Team Coming

LONDON (Reuters). — England has accepted an invitation to send an under-23 football team to play in Israel on May 22, 1960, it was announced today.

It will be the first visit to Israel by a representative side from England. The match is one of three to be played during a close-season tour. The others will be against East Germany on May 15 and Poland on May 18.

The match between Israel and the England under-23 team was proposed by the Israel Football Association to the English Association, who during the summer paid a brief visit here to lecture to Israel referees.

Patient Takes Over Ambulance Wheel

FILISTAD, Sweden (Reuters). — An ambulance arrived at the Filistad hospital on Tuesday night with the driver dead and the patient at the wheel.

The ambulance carrying Mr. Elam was a couple of miles from the hospital when it suddenly stopped and all the lights went out.

When Mr. Elam got out he replied to his knocking by the ambulance and climbed into the driver's cabin, where he found the driver, Mr. Persson, 57, slumped over the wheel.

Despite his high temperature, Mr. Elam, barefoot and in pyjamas, took over the wheel and drove the ambulance to the hospital, where it was found that Persson was dead.

CORRECTION

Mr. Ze'ev Shifan is deputy director and head of the hydrological department of the Development Ministry's Geological Survey, and not as stated in The Jerusalem Post on Wednesday.

Where to go

Meet the Israel — Tourists invited to meet Israeli at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

Film Shows: Israel Films daily, Keren Hayesod Hall, 11.30 a.m.

Book for this tour by phone: 4000, Hadaassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon. New University Campus.

Exhibitions: Artists House, 30-1, 4-6. The Child in Self-Portraits without Mirror. Paintings by N. Behrli, Safra Art Gallery, 27 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 6737. Ed. 1953, Jerusalem's oldest art gallery. Works by Israel's leading artists in oil, gouache, woodcuts, drawings, miniatures. Come in and browse around. 8-1, 2-7 Friday, 8-2. All purchases mailed upon request. Departs regularly, 20 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions. Tel. Gath excavations. Chalcolithic ossuaries from Israel. Also permanent exhibition. 9-1, 3-5.

Beit Museum: Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art. Contemporary American Graphic Art: Archaeological pieces, primitive and modern sculpture, paintings, watercolours, graphics of city and country. Special exhibition of sculpture by Jacob Epstein. Recent Graphics by Miron Shmida. Views from Museum's collection: 9-1, 3-5.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Thursday, September 17, 1959

31 Keshet, 5719-14 Babilat Ayal, 1579

PRESIDENT Charles de Gaulle's much-heralded statement of policy on Algeria has come as some-

MIDDLE ROAD as a thing of

FOR ALGERIA for it heralds

a middle road. Last night, at 9 o'clock French time, as his grave features appeared on television screens on both sides of the Mediter-

anean, millions of ordinary and not-so-ordinary men and women who for five long years now have been the unwilling or over-

zealous actors in the Algerian tragedy, awaited his words with hopes which were to prove exaggerated or with fears which turned out to be baseless. He produced no magic formula by which the war can end tomorrow, nor for that matter did he alarm the 1,200,000 Algerians of European origin who are ever ready to suspect that they will be "abandoned" by the Government in Paris.

Even so, his declaration — and this is in a sense a measure of its soundness — is bound to provoke bitterness and despair among the Fascist extremists in both camps. The diehard colon, the "ultras," as they are called, will be bitter because he offered secession or home rule as two of three possible solutions to the Algerian problem, only the third being full integration of Algeria with France.

The more fanatic among the F.L.N. rebel leaders will be utterly discomfited, for he made it as plain as can be that he will never negotiate with them; if they want to take over Algeria, they must do so by force of arms — and that, of course, they cannot do. They may have the strength to harry, but not to defeat the French army.

President de Gaulle's critics, Right and Left, have constantly complained that by his failure to clarify his intentions he was keeping the people of Algeria tense. The prudent masses, who do not want to commit themselves, lost they should find themselves ultimately on the wrong, the losing side, were adopting a wait-and-see policy. And so, it was argued, the agony was being unnecessarily prolonged. But President de Gaulle has been compelled to temporize. He had no device but to restore some kind of order, national discipline and authority out of the anarchy which he inherited from the Fourth Republic. That was a delicate, a hazardous mission which called for the highest degree of patience and tactical skill and which still needs to be pursued. The overriding consideration was to eschew premature action which was liable to stir the army in Algeria to disobedience, and which would certainly have frustrated his own liberal purpose while exposing France to the threat of civil war and a totalitarian regime. He has gone as far now as he could safely go — and no one else could have advanced to the point to which he brought the Algerian issue last night.

Does this mean that the Algerian impasse goes on? And that President de Gaulle has said his last word? There is in his new and clearly defined programme a serious mission, which is perhaps intentional and due to be amended when the occasion arises. What is missing is a positive, unbreakable guarantee that come what may, the Algerian people will in fact be free to choose their own fate within a cooling-down spell of four years after pacification. Given such a guarantee, the war would become so manifestly pointless, as to make peace imminent and assured.

Pioneer Women

Elect Clara Leff

CLEVELAND, Ohio (INA). — Mrs. Clara Leff of New York, was yesterday elected National President at the Pioneer Women's Convention.

The delegates adopted a resolution calling on President Eisenhower to "voice the deep concern of American Jewry over the fate of the Jews of Russia during Mr. Khrushchev's

Pan-Islamism Infects Malaya

Racial Medley Where 'Minorities' Outnumber 'Majority'

By GERALD DE CRUZ

KUALA LUMPUR (OFNS). — WITH the first general elections behind it, the independent State of Malaya is beginning to grapple with a problem which must be solved, if all other aspects of the country's development are not to be jeopardized. How is the status of its newly-free people to be fixed in a country where the indigenous inhabitants are fewer and poorer than the non-Malays?

The British rulers who watched over the interests of all the seven million inhabitants more or less equally have gone. There are more than three million Malays, but nearly as many Chinese (2,400,000) and 800,000 Indians and Pakistanis. The rest are a handful of Europeans and Eurasians.

The Malays tend towards indolence, but the outstanding non-Malays — particularly the Chinese — are energetic, and have largely provided Malaya with its commercial class and organization. The Chinese, however, is still one of the British Commonwealth's biggest dollar-earners.

The ruling Alliance, which has been returned to power for five years with 73 seats out of 104 in the Legislative Assembly, is a moderate coalition of parties from the three main communities — Malay, Chinese and Indian. But all the vigorous and eloquent leaders of the opposition parties are so-called "Malay" — and they are still only 30, they command substantial support in the country. Their eloquence and debating quality will not be easily shrugged off.

Chief Rival

The biggest opposition group is that of the Pan-Islamic Party with 18 seats (before the election it had only one seat) and it seems likely that their leader, Dr. Burhanuddin al-Helmy, will emerge as the chief rival of the Alliance.

Dr. Burhanuddin is a Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman. More immediately, the presence of Dr. Burhanuddin and his party means that the Islamic problem of integration will come to the fore.

For Dr. Burhanuddin is a Malay communist and he wants to see the whole of Malaya as a State based on the law of the Koran. He wants to clip the wings of immigrant Chinese and Indians — and keep them in the country.

The Alliance has a programme for integration. In this programme the leadership of its three-party coalition must be maintained in Malaya through the United Malays National Organization. A common federal citizenship must be developed which will accept all non-Malays who qualify, but the Malays will hold a special position with privileges in land and education, admission to the public service, scholarships for higher education, and licences for operating small businesses like road transport and passenger hire.

Malay will be developed as the national language, and gradually (on the premise of friendship and mutual understanding) the varied peoples will move towards a position where full nationality can be constitutionally substituted for racial citizenship.

Dr. Burhanuddin and his Islamic Party, which polled 20 per cent of votes in the election and trounced the Alliance in the preponderantly Malay States of Kelantan and Terengganu, totally reject the Alliance concept of building a nation on the grounds that a nation already exists — the Muslim Malay nation — and that it is on the basis of the recognition of this Malay nation that attempts at integrating the non-Malays must be made.

Where the Alliance sees the establishment of a full nationality in the distant future, Dr. Burhanuddin insists that the Islamic status must be implemented constitutionally now. Non-Malays can join in — if they embrace Islam and the Malaysian way of life.

'Danger of Reasonableness'

Dr. Burhanuddin's views are much stronger safeguards for the Malays than the privileges advertised in the Alliance programme, and he believes that the Islamic status of Malaya is now in grave danger from the "sweet reasonableness" of Alliance policy.

The Alliance reply to Islamic Party criticism is that the establishment of full Malayan nationality status now in place of federal citizenship will make all non-Malays who are accepted completely equal to the Malays in all respects and the Malays as a community will thus lose the privileges they now enjoy. But this does not cut any ice with the Islamic Party.

Discrimination Warning

Dr. Burhanuddin did not produce these views out of a hat as an election bait; he has been stumping town and country with them for at least 15 years — ever since the liberation of the country from the Japanese occupation.

The return to power of the moderate Alliance coalition is the subject of an angry five years of strong and stable government. But the integration issue has a big potential for evil as well as good. Tengku Abdul Rahman has already warned the people that if Malays discriminate against others there will be chaos and bloodshed. At the moment the most hopeful aspect is that the problem has been translated now to the national stage of Parliament and may be settled there instead of smoldering dangerously in the country-side.

Yesterday's Press Comment

Big Two Expectations

Devar (Hindustan) contrasts the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks with the opening of the U.N. General Assembly, the former representing secret diplomacy and the latter the new concept, embodied in the United Nations of permitting all members to have a say in how the world should be run. As a small nation, Israel hopes that the Big Two will overshadow the Assembly's decisions and, while wishing their success in their task, hopes that they will co-opt the whole family of nations in finding solutions to the problems troubling mankind.

Hamedani (World Agenda) is not very optimistic about the outcome of the Assembly's deliberations, which it finds of little value if the Big Two prove unable to get together on Israel's outstanding problems. Ma'ariv agrees but adds that the U.N. still remains the forum from which all nations can voice their case. And even though not all of Israel's problems will be solved at this session, we shall at least be heard.

Hatsef (National Religion) dwells on the fact that the brighter the prospects of an inter-bloc understanding, the greater our hopes that Middle East tension will ease, since U.A.R. propaganda feeds on East-West rivalry. General recognition that the Egyptian embargo on Suez shipping to

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the national language, and gradually (on the premise of friendship and mutual understanding) the varied peoples will move towards a position where full nationality can be constitutionally substituted for racial citizenship.

Dr. Burhanuddin and his Islamic Party, which polled 20 per cent of votes in the election and trounced the Alliance in the preponderantly Malay States of Kelantan and Terengganu, totally reject the Alliance concept of building a nation on the grounds that a nation already exists — the Muslim Malay nation — and that it is on the basis of the recognition of this Malay nation that attempts at integrating the non-Malays must be made.

Where the Alliance sees the establishment of a full nationality in the distant future, Dr. Burhanuddin insists that the Islamic status must be implemented constitutionally now. Non-Malays can join in — if they embrace Islam and the Malaysian way of life.

'Danger of Reasonableness'

Dr. Burhanuddin's views are much stronger safeguards for the Malays than the privileges advertised in the Alliance programme, and he believes that the Islamic status of Malaya is now in grave danger from the "sweet reasonableness" of Alliance policy.

The Alliance reply to Islamic Party criticism is that the establishment of full Malayan nationality status now in place of federal citizenship will make all non-Malays who are accepted completely equal to the Malays in all respects and the Malays as a community will thus lose the privileges they now enjoy. But this does not cut any ice with the Islamic Party.

Discrimination Warning

Dr. Burhanuddin did not produce these views out of a hat as an election bait; he has been stumping town and country with them for at least 15 years — ever since the liberation of the country from the Japanese occupation.

The return to power of the moderate Alliance coalition is the subject of an angry five years of strong and stable government. But the integration issue has a big potential for evil as well as good. Tengku Abdul Rahman has already warned the people that if Malays discriminate against others there will be chaos and bloodshed. At the moment the most hopeful aspect is that the problem has been translated now to the national stage of Parliament and may be settled there instead of smoldering dangerously in the country-side.

Yesterday's Press Comment

Big Two Expectations

Devar (Hindustan) contrasts the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks with the opening of the U.N. General Assembly, the former representing secret diplomacy and the latter the new concept, embodied in the United Nations of permitting all members to have a say in how the world should be run. As a small nation, Israel hopes that the Big Two will overshadow the Assembly's decisions and, while wishing their success in their task, hopes that they will co-opt the whole family of nations in finding solutions to the problems troubling mankind.

Hamedani (World Agenda) is not very optimistic about the outcome of the Assembly's deliberations, which it finds of little value if the Big Two prove unable to get together on Israel's outstanding problems. Ma'ariv agrees but adds that the U.N. still remains the forum from which all nations can voice their case. And even though not all of Israel's problems will be solved at this session, we shall at least be heard.

Hatsef (National Religion) dwells on the fact that the brighter the prospects of an inter-bloc understanding, the greater our hopes that Middle East tension will ease, since U.A.R. propaganda feeds on East-West rivalry. General recognition that the Egyptian embargo on Suez shipping to

STAR-GAZING



By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

'Formidable' Russian Rocketry Dismays American Experts

By PHILIP DEANE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14

"Bitter news for all Americans," a National Broadcasting Company columnist has said of "the tremendous Russian achievement in hitting the moon."

"They have advanced rocket guidance systems that the U.S. does not as yet possess," says Washington's National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The government department in charge of American efforts to conquer space. In military terms the successful Russian flight to the moon means there can no longer be any doubt that the Soviet Union has guidance systems which can land intercontinental ballistic missiles accurately anywhere on earth.

Difficult Target

Dr. Homer Stewart, at the NASA, told me: "The moon is a quarter of a degree from its centre to its rim. This is somewhat larger than the target facing the aim of an intercontinental ballistic missile, but because of the much longer time it takes to reach the moon than to reach another continent, it is in no way easier to hit the moon than to hit the target."

Soviet Confidence

These, then, were the initial official reactions from Washington. When questioned, technicians seemed impressed most by the confidence with which Russia maintained from the very first announcement that the earth's gravitational pull would be used to hit the moon's surface. This was not a hit-or-miss effort. Such

of an ICBM. For the longer trip, there are great problems of velocity control. (The Russian moon rocket travelled 38 hours approximately at a speed of 7,000 miles an hour for most of its trajectory, according to the NASA. The speed, however, had to exceed 25,162 m.p.h. initially, to escape the earth's gravitational pull sufficiently to go to the moon.)

Dr. Hugh Dryden, deputy administrator of NASA said: "We have followed with interest the travel of the Soviet lunar probe to its impact with the moon. We congratulate our fellow scientists and engineers on their success in this forward step in the exploration of space. We hope the scientific data obtained in this flight will soon be made available for study by scientists of all nations."

Pin-Point Accuracy

Moscow also predicted the point of impact as a triangle bounded by three lunar seas — the Sea of Tranquility, the Sea of Serenity, and the Sea of Vapours. There happens to be a lunar mountain range called the Caucasus at that point. The fear that Moscow could predict the point of impact so very many hours before the rocket landed means that the size of the target they can hope to hit with their guidance system is even smaller than would appear if one takes the whole moon into account.

And over a flight of approximately 38 hours, covering nearly 240,000 miles, the smallest variation in pre-planned speed could make a big difference. Russian rocketry is, therefore, formidable indeed.

Former US Secretary of Commerce Writes Israel Export Guide

Economic Prospects are Bright

ISRAEL'S latest economic

textbook — a standard work for the country's developing export business entitled "Export Methods for Israel" — will be published shortly in Hebrew and English. It not only describes the country's marketing position and problems but provides a general analysis of what needs to be done in connection with exports from Israel. Its author knows no Hebrew and is not even an Israeli; in fact, he was once Acting Secretary of Commerce of the United States. This week

he returned to New York after 15 months here.

Professor Edward Ewing Pratt came to Israel in May, 1958, as a USOM expert to advise the Minister of Commerce and to lecture at the Hebrew University. He arrived from Japan and he brought with him an invaluable asset — his Japanese housekeeper. Professor Pratt explains that in Japan domestic service is more than a job; it is a dedication. Certainly some of the waiters in our swank hotels could take lessons from his Japanese housekeeper, who smiles all the time and serves quickly and dexterously, although it is rather disconcerting when she drops to her knees to present a cup of tea to a guest. She has mastered sufficient Hebrew to do all the Professor's shopping.

Professor Pratt's record in war and peace has been a most distinguished one. He has served with the American Government as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; he has worked in the Chrysler Corporation's export division; in the Navy he served in the Office of Strategic Services, with the rank of Commander. Since the war he has been Professor of Foreign Trade at New York University.

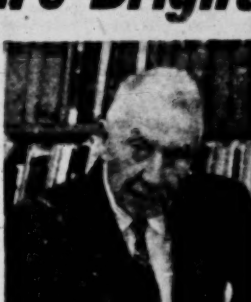
Unfounded Fears

"Two of Israel's most important needs are exports and marketing methods," Professor Pratt emphasizes. "She has to develop her foreign currency business and to cut down costs so as to produce competitively."

"I don't know why the Israeli are always so worried about lack of foreign exchange. Other areas have built up large businesses without using their own natural resources. Look at the United Kingdom's textile industry. Israel must bring in materials she hasn't got, manufacture and get added value from exports."

Professor Pratt points out that Israel has developed a group of men highly skilled in all water problems. They can form a core of "salesmen" of Israeli "know-how" together with her irrigation products such as pumps, sprinklers and pipes. Then the country should be able to find large markets for minerals like potash and phosphates.

"The principle need is to decide on certain specialties and to get known for them. There has been too much in-out selling instead of trying to establish permanent markets — this must be remedied. A great deal of effort has still to be made, but I must say a lot has been achieved. Israel has gained an entry into Turkey and is doing a lot to build up markets in Africa and Asia; those contacts are



PROFESSOR PRATT

very promising from every point of view.

"But when all is said and done, the most opportunities exist in the best commercial markets — the U.S., the United Kingdom and Europe. There's no reason why Israel shouldn't get in with specialty products. She has already done well in America with railroads — why not all kinds of textile products? There are many incentives who are highly skilled textile workers. Israel might try to handle more clothes. There are great possibilities for the shoe industry since thousands of skilled shoemakers have come from Europe. Citrus and its derivatives must be pushed much harder — it's no good getting on subsidies and waiting for business. Israel must get ahead of competitive growers of citrus like Spain. The country has the energy, the machinery and the skill to create all sorts of new markets."

Good Brains

Professor Pratt finds that all the Israeli officials with whom he works in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are as intelligent as any in any language, any country. The man who helped in the preparation of the book, Falk M. Meisles, has "a remarkably bright mind and is already a member of the right hand." Professor Pratt considers several others with whom he works to be men of top-rank calibre.

"I really think that for two million inhabitants and for a rural resources, Israel has bright prospects," Professor Pratt concludes. "If the little country has as good a chance as the best of them. The state was only established in 1948 and you can't expect to accomplish everything in ten years."

P.G.

Readers' Letters

FARM PROBLEMS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your correspondent, Philip Gillon, has in his articles in your paper, brought up the perplexities of new agricultural settlers and their struggle to build their farms and villages. These difficulties have always been the portion of new settlers, and undoubtedly moral strength and a great measure of patience are needed to stand up to this struggle.

I want only to refer to some particulars in your correspondent's first article — of August 26 — which may give a false impression. Since March 1, 1958, milk producers have been guaranteed fixed prices — 260 pr. the litre for veteran settlers and 260 pr. the litre for new settlers (and not 260 pr. as was stated, but whereas for veteran settlers the price of 260 pr. is guaranteed only for the amount produced in 1957, the guarantee to new settlers is for 10,000 litres of milk to every settlement unit, without any connection with the quantity produced in 1957. The new settlements may justifiably enjoy a preferential price.

If the settlers at Orot have not yet reached an average of 10,000 litres of milk a year for every farming unit, every settler is entitled to receive the guaranteed price of 260 pr. a litre for the total quantity of milk he has produced. Hence the remarks made by the settler regarding the 260 pr. guaranteed milk price for 1,000 litres only are not clear. Not only 260 pr. is guaranteed only for the amount produced in 1957, but his friend from Beer Tuvia, but on the contrary, the arrangement has given him the status of a privileged producer, taking into account the higher production costs on a new farm. It is not possible to examine the particulars of fodder expenditure, as the amounts were not itemized in the article and it was not stated whether they refer only to current production of milk and eggs or also to the raising of calves, poultry, etc. In the case of production on a farm, permanent assets are created and if these are also included in the monthly fodder and water expenses, without taking into consideration the income derived

from them, an erroneous picture is certainly created. In any case, fodder prices in Israel are the same for everyone, and the village committee should organize the purchase of fodder and its distribution to the village at the cheapest price.

New settlers receive a subsidy of five prutot per egg and the new settlers are thus guaranteed a higher income from the poultry branch than are the co-farmers in older settlements.

Yours, etc.

Y. BERGER

Spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture

Tel Aviv, September 16.

TAHAL and CONTROLLER

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The article which appeared in your issue of September 8 entitled "Leaky Reservoirs Hold Water," goes a long way towards correcting the wrong impression which might have been gained from your report of August 30, with regard to the State Controller's report on Tahal.

We are gratified by the appearance in your paper of this article, which puts the reservoir programme in its proper place as a large-scale pilot programme. However, it is regrettable that the material has been represented as if it were a rebuttal of "misunderstandings" by the State Controller.

From your first report, one gained the impression that your report had read more criticism (especially on the engineering side) into the State Controller's report than is in fact contained in its various chapters. Your second article did much to dispel this impression but on the other hand created the false impression that Tahal is contesting the Controller's findings through the medium of your paper.

I should like to state that the State Controller's report is based, in the main, on documents appearing in our own files and was submitted to us for comment before

Yours, etc.

A. WIENER

Director-General, WATER PLANNING FOR ISRAEL LTD.

Tel Aviv, September 16.

HENRI SALOMON

Petah Tikva, September 9.

Our news item referred to a new pavilion. We are informed that the former building, which is small for the present needs of Israel, has been returned with thanks to its owners, the Jewish community of Salonika. — ED. J.P.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The Post Office spokesman's reply to my plea for the sale of plain stationery and envelopes at post office prices (your issue of yesterday), begs the question when he mentions that postcards and letter forms suffice for the public's ordinary correspondence. There are times when one may wish to send a bill, cheque, money order or even a newspaper clipping through the mail and to do so is impossible on the printed letter forms, as he very well knows.

Is it such a complicated difficult matter to ask the clerk who sells the stamps in each branch to have on hand a pad of writing paper and a package of envelopes for sale to those who may need them?

Again I repeat my plea for a very simple service which will bring the post office revenue, to be sure, but would indicate a readiness on the part of the authorities to be of service to the public.

Yours, etc.

ANNA M. GURVITCH

Kfar Saba, September 9.

Ruthi Says:

Sending children on errands across traffic-heavy streets is dangerous

החיים הם סכנה - שולח ילדים ברחובות העמוסים

Children are liable to forget safety-first rules all too easily

— KEEP YOUR CHILDREN AWAY FROM heavy traffic

Remember: The Responsibility Is Yours

KEEPING POSTED

"LOOKED at the Moon last night," said our grocer, holding up the cheese, "and I don't see a thing different. So who knows whether it's true they got there? After all, they also say Jews can do what they like in Russia... suppose it was easier for them when the Moon was almost full, and there was a bigger piece of it there for them to hit. Anyway, it's a stupid business, roasting an egg for his breakfast. Later, he bought ten eggs at a time. He was most indignant to find the price asked almost twice what he had expected. When he protested, the shopkeeper said with a flourish, "Signor, if you are so fortunate as to be able to buy ten eggs at a time, you surely should not object to paying more for them than a poor man."

He adds further that Mrs. George Morrow came across the same kind of thing while her husband served as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico. She ordered a chair from a cabinet maker and went back a few days later to order five more. The man wanted far more money, proportionately, than before. She told him he must have made a mistake, but was silenced when he said that the extra money was to make up for his boredom in having to make so many chairs for a party.